# ABANKRUPTRAILWAY

Additional Light Thrown on the Condition of the Santa Fe.

Death of Chairman Magoun Had Nothing to Do with the Hurried Appointment of Receivers.

### INSOLVENT NEARLY A YEAR

Not Enough Money to Even Pay the Company's Day Laborers.

Reinhart's Hopes Blasted by a Visit to London-Two Special Masters Appointed-Mr. Robinson's Duties.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 25.-George F. Sharritt, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, returned at 11 o'clock last night from Little Rock, Ark., with the papers in the Santa Fe receivership case. The bill of the Union Trust Company was sworn to before a New York notary Dec. 21. This fact effectually puts aside the impression that the death of George C. Magoun, chairman of the Santa Fe board, precipitated the receivership, for the papers were drawn and sworn to before Mr. Magoun died. It is stated in the bill that the Santa Fe has been dangerously near insolvency for nearly a year, and that for some months a receivership has been known to be only a question of a brief time. The company was so hard pressed for money, the bill recited, that on Aug. 3 last its president went to the office of the Union Trust Company, in New York, and borrowed \$200,000 at 7 per cent. to meet the St. Louis, in reference to the appointment immediate demands of the company. It is of receivers: "The directors of the Atchistated that since that time, owing to the period of financial depression, the Santa Fe has been continually embarrassed for money. The company has not repaid to the Union Trust Company the short-time loan negotiated in August, nor has it paid the interest on it. It is set forth in the bill that in December, 1893, the company will have to pay \$4,100,000 as interest on its first mortgage, and that in January, 1894, it will have to pay \$450,000, and between February and June, 1894, there will become due and payable floating debts of the company to the sum of \$970,000, the entire floating debt of the company being now \$5,920,000. The interest on the guaranty fund notes for \$9,000,000 will be due in May, 1894, and this interest will aggregate \$270,000. These notes have been twice renewed, and, besides, there are other debts due or soon to fall due aggregating some two million dollars. The petition sets forth that the company is totally and absolutely insolvent; that with all this debt staring it in the face it has not enough money to pay the day laborers along its line, and that, inasmuch as its creditors are becoming impatient, it is a question of but a few weeks until suits may be brought that will disintegrate and ruin the system, and, therefore, in consideration of all these numerous allegations, a receiver or re-ceivers are asked for the property. Ac-companying this bill was the answer of the Santa Fe company. George R. Peck, the general solicitor of the company, in answering the charges, confessed that all the statements were true; that the Santa Fe was wholly insolvent and unable to pay its debts; that the creditors were growing impatient and were liable at any time to close upon the company. J. W. Reinhart, president of the company, and Mr. Peck made this confession in New York, and swore to it before a notary Dec. 20, the day before the bill asking receivers was sworn to. This goes to show that the receivership was brought about by the Santa Fe company itself, because it desired to give up the fight and get under the protecting wing of the court.

NOT CAUSED BY MAGOUN'S DEATH. The receivership of the Santa Fe was not brought about so much by the probable default in money interest payments as it was by the company's utter inability to meet its floating debt. The 1 rings did not bring about the collapse. Mr. Magoun's death did not cause it or even hasten it. The company was hopelessly in debt, and Mr. Reinhart went all the way to London a few days ago to get a few million dollars, not to pay the interest, as every one supposed, but to pay the floating debt. Mr. Reinhart remained in London a week. He could not get a cent, and when he reached New York city on his return his first official act was to order the preparation of the receivership papers. It now develops that certain people in Topeka have known since August that the Santa Fe could last but a few months. The officers of the United States Court were on the lookout for the papers almost daily, and when it was announced that Mr. Reinhart had failed to get money in London, ten days ago, the receivership was a foregone con-

Treasurer Edward Wilder said to-day: "While it is sometimes considered unfortunate for a road to go into the hands of a receiver, it is not infrequently, and in this case it was a very wise move, bea receiver, it is not infrequently, and cause it will enable the management to handle the property and financial burden without the natural embarrassments that a period of general a, shrinkage of values attend values and in business. The earndullness ings of the Santa Fe system have been very satisfactory and, under ordinary circumstances, the floating debt could have been cared for without any trouble or inconvenience, but every one knows what difficulty there has been during the last summer and fall in raising money on any collateral or security.

"The receivership in this case does not seem to me to indicate anything but a reasonable period of protection until the improved conditions, which we all believe can be counted on during the coming year, shall permit a return of the company's affairs to be managed by officers elected by the stockholders. We certainly need to feel no uneasiness, except that the bondholders will have to wait a little while for their interest, but I do not believe that it will be unreasonably delayed, because our securities are ample if the condition of the business and of the financial world

was normal." General Manager Frey, of the Santa Fe when seen yesterday, said he did not feel at all alarmed at the fact of the receivership, but talked hopefully of the future of the road. He said: "The appointment of the receivers was a surprise to me, and while I do not want to anticipate the general policy that will be pursued by the receivers, yet I will say that at the end of the receivership the Santa Fe road will be in the best condition of any road in the world. The road at present is in a better physical condition than it has been for ten years, and its condition, in my opinion, will improve. The business of the Santa Fe has increased much faster than its facilities, and in my judgment the receivers will add to these facilities. As far as the effect of the receivership goes, it will not be felt by the public; in fact, the people will not know that the road is managed any differently than it has been in the past. It will give to the patrons all the facilities that have heretofore been given them, and, in my opinion, better service. The business of the road, while it has not been as good as last year, is gradually getting back to the thousands.

its normal condition, and will reach it by

ROBINSON WILL HAVE CHARGE. Receiver Wilson, of the Santa Fe, arrived in Topeka at noon to-day. He said the receivers would appoint D. B. Robinson, first vice president, the agent of the receivers, to have full charge of the active operation of the entire system. Mr. Wilson said the receivers had in general agreed that no sweeping changes would be made in the management of the road, but the matter would be definitely determined at a meeting of the receivers to be held in New York next week. Mr. Wilson wired his resignation as clerk of the United States District Court to Judge Foster, who is today in Galveston. A reply has just been re-ceived accepting his resignation and appointing George Sharrett temporary clerk of the court. Mr. Wilson said the receivers had just borrowed \$200,000 in St. Louis for the immediate payment of wages due the St. Louis and San Francisco employes, and that the employes of the Santa Fe system proper would receive their wages promptly, not later than Jan. 3, out of money that had been hoarded to meet January interest. Mr. Wilson said the Santa Fe shops at Topeka would be filled with additional employes at once and run to their full capacity and the road would be put in better condition than it is at present.
"Did Mr. Magoun's death have anything

to do with the receiveship?" Mr. Wilson was "Nothing whatever. The papers had been drawn long before, and it was simply a question of whether Mr. Reinhart could get the money needed at the beginning of the year. When it was found that he could not get it when needed it seemed to be the best thing for all that a receivership be asked for. No; Mr. Magoun's death did not hasten

day the arrangements.' Can you give any information as to how long the receivership is likely to last?" 'None whatever. You know that the receivers are friendly to the road and are to conduct its business for the best interest of all concerned. Matters are in excellent shape for a road in a receiver's hands and shall increase the capacity of the road for business as fast as there is business to justify it. We will make improvements that the owners of the road could not make on account of its financial troubles. There are betterments that should be and will be attended to. For myself I shall open an office in Topeka. I suppose most of my work will be in Kansas and in the West, My understanding is that I am to look after Kansas business particularly, and will have very little to do with the lines east of the Missouri river except in a general way in connection with my associates."
Edward M. Kenna, general attorney of

the St. Louis & San Francisco, which is a part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe least six months, they will be able to devise a plan by which the company can be taken out of the receivers' hands. This plan will not involve any assessment of stock nor shrinkage in values or interest rate of bonds. It will be formulated by the use of collateral the company has, as a basis for a collateral trust." The principal cause of the collapse is said to be the failure of the Atlantic & Pacific company to pay over \$15,000,000 that it owes.

Mr. Peck Predicts a Reorganization. CHICAGO, Dec. 25 .- "An early reorganization of the Santa Fe system is probable," said General Solicitor George R. Peck tonight. "And it is hoped that the reorganization will be completed without the lopping off of the branches."

Mr. Peck returned from Little Rock tonight. W. H. Rossington, of Topeka, Kan., attorney for the Union Trust Company, came on to Chicago with Mr. Peck. The two attorneys spent considerable time in consultation, but neither would say that anything definite had been determined. Tomorrow Mr. Rossington, on behalf of the Union Trust Company, will file an auxiliary till before Judge Grosscup, asking that the appointments as made by Judge Caldwell, of the eighth judicial circuit, be ratified.

The bill will ask that the receivership be extended so as to include the Chicago lines. The immediate cause of the application for the apointment of receivers was the inability to pay the \$3,000,000 of interest due on Jan. 1," said Mr. Peck. "The application was made after a full understanding, and with the consent of all the interests Mr. Magoun's death may have hastened the action a few days. On the day after he died, I started West, and the action of the court was at once taken. The general de pression in the business world was more than the system could bear. The main line and some of the branches still Jaid well, but some of the acquired lines pulled heavily upon the receipts. One line alone-the Colo rado Midland-has fallen off 80 per cent. in earnings within a year. It never did earn very much. The Atlantic & Pacific line was one of the greatest factors in the downfall. The Santa Fe is peculiarly situated. The Eastern and Western ends of the line earn big receipts, but there is a vast territory in between from which there is practically nothing gained. Yet this bad land must be traversed in order to connect the two ends. Many of the branch lines run into hitherto undeveloped territory. Some of the latter did pay well, but with the closing down of the mines and with the general depression their receipts ran down at a frightful rate. However, all these branch feeders ought to be kept with the main line; they

all form a perfect system. "It is yet early to talk of a definite plan of reorganization. The interests are so manifold and so varied that it is difficult to get them all harmonized. The bondholders and the creditors will shortly hold meetings and appoint committees. work can rapidly go on. The question of priority of interests may cause much trouble and considerable sharp litigation. There are \$230,000,000 of bonded debt outstanding. Of this amount \$150,000,000 are held by the first bondholders and \$80,000,000 by the second. To get these interests and those of the various creditors in harmony is a task of no small magnitude.

"It seems imperative that the indebtedness of the company be reduced. The road is undoubtedly good and capable of paying is one of the biggest cases ever brought before the courts. The appointment of the receivers, in my opinion, will have no par ticular effect on the business, except that it will stop all building and needless expenditure of money, and perhaps that is a good thing. Business will go right along as usual. The headquarters will, as before, remain at Topeka. To-day a circular was issued to all the employes and agents of the company directing them to continue their work as heretofore. No persons will be discharged nor will anybody lose anything."

Special Masters Appointed. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 25 .- J. G Caldwell appointed two special masters in chancery to-day for the Santa Fe system. Judge J. B. Johnson, of Topeka, was appointed master for the Santa Fe proper and Col. L. H. Reynolds, of St. Louis, master for the "Frisco" road, with instructions to co-operate with the receivers heretofore appointed in adjusting the affairs of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road. These appointments were made on the application of attorneys, and in following up the rule where corporations are placed in the hands of receivers. The special masters will be required to the reports from time to time, giving a state-ment of the condition of the system.

Kansas Bank Closed. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 25.—Bank Commis sioner Briedenthal has closed the Bank of Greensburg. The Commissioner says the bank owes about \$68,000; that it has a quantity of worthless paper, and that, in lds opinion, it will not pay more than 65

cents on the dollar. Victims of a Negro's Shotgun. ENTERPRISE, Miss., Dec. 25. - At a negro dance here this evening liquor was freely drunk and a row resulted. Paul Dumas used a double-barreled shotgun,

wounding Lewis Beverly, Ellen Ogburn,

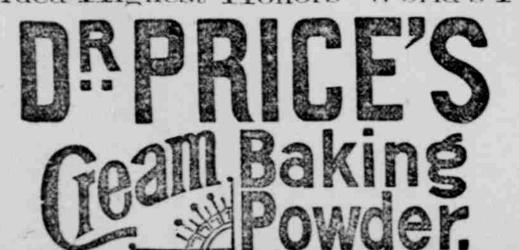
Joseph Mumas and two negroes who were

in range of his gun. All are seriously

Paid Christmas Visits in Gondolus. BRANTFORD, Ont., Dec. 25 .- The Grand river has overflowed its banks and the resi-

dents here are paying Christmas visits in gondolas. The damage will reach up into

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.



The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia; No Aium. Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

# SNATCHED THE POUCH

Two Express Messengers Robbed by a Bold Negro in Texas.

Got Away with Between Five and Eight Thousand Dollars on a Platform Crowded with People.

### DETAILS OF A KANSAS CRIME

How Sunday's Train Robbery at Seminole Was Committed.

Complaint from Governor Fishback to President Cleveland Concerning Lawlessness in the Indian Territory.

MARSHALL, Tex., Dec. 25.-As express messengers A. F. McCulloch and F. Neardall were transfering their business from the Texas & Pacific passenger train to the New Orleans Pacific train at 3 o'clock this morning McCulloch was knocked down by a negro, who snatched a pouch from him and ran. Neardall fired one shot at the robber as he fled, but failed to stop him. He was pursued by officers as quickly as they could be notified, but made his escape. The robbery was committed on the depot platform under the glow of electric lights while there were probably one hundred people standing around. Persons who saw the robbery differ as to the identity of the man, the majority saying he was a very light mulatto, while others assert he was a white man. The express people do not tell the amount secured, but it is estimated at \$5,000 to \$8,000.

### HOW IT WAS DONE. Details of the Robbery of the Kansas

& Arkansas Train. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 25 .- Additional details of the hold-up on the Kansas & Arkansas road at Seminole, Kan., last evening, reached Little Rock at 2:50 this afternoon, when the robbed train arrived. Seminole, the scene of the robbery, is a small station nine miles south of Coffeyville, Kan. There is no town there, and nothing to mark the spot save a side track and a small platform. Train No. 232 reached Seminole Sunday night shortly after dark. The switch had been turned. throwing the train on the side track. The switch is on a heavy up-grade, and the train immediately came to a standstill. There were no cars on the side track, as has been stated.

When the train stopped two men mounted the engine and began by robbing engineer Bush Harris of his watch and \$40 in cash. They then proceeded to the mail car and rifled the mail pouches. Mail clerk H. B. Pinckney, who was in charge, was forced to deliver the registered packages. After abstracting the cash the letters were handed back to the clerk. Pinckney was relieved of his watch and 85 cents in change, 25 cents of which was returned to him to buy a lunch. An entrance to the express car was gained without resistance on the part of the express messenger, as there was nothing of great value on board The robbers commanded messenger Ford to open the safe, from which they took two small packages, value unknown, and \$100 in money. Finishing their work in the express car the robbers turned their attention to the coaches. Two men went through the cars while the other two maintained a constant firing on the outside. So much time had been consumed in robbing the main and express cars that the passengers had an opportunity to secrete their valuables. Little of value was obtained in the coaches. The robbers appropriated all the overcoats and watches in the cars, but the sum total of the cash they secured will approximate less than \$500. Several passengers saved large sums by hiding their purses under the car seats.

Both of the men who went through the coaches were young men, neither being over twenty-three, and had the appearance of unsophisticated country youths. When they went through the sleepers they displayed an utter ignorance of sleeping-car berths. The robbers did not use abusive language to the passengers and offered no violence. None of the passengers were armed, and there were no acts of heroism or unusual incidents. The train was held one hour and twenty-five minutes. It is stated positively that the railroad officials here have the names of the four robbers, and it is believed their capture is only a question of a few days.

# REFUGE FOR CRIMINALS.

Governor Fishback's Complaint Concerning Indian Territory.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 25.-Governor Fishback has written a letter to President Cleveland complaining of the fact that the Indian Territory is an asylum for dangerdividends on a reduced indebtedness. This ous criminals of all kinds. The letter is in part as follows:

"The developments incident to the recent train robbery and murder at Oliphant, in this State, renders it proper, it seems to me, that I call your atention to the dangerous relation which the Indian Territory west of us occupies to the States of the Union, and especially to the adjacent States of Arkansas, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma Territory. Upon the person of one of the captured robbers was found map of the route they had taken from the Indian Territory, 175 miles, to the scene of the robbery, and also a map of the country around Chattanooga, Tenn., showing that another robbery was contemplated at or near that city.

I have good reason to suspect that a very large percentage of the bank and train robberies which take place west of the Alleghenies and east of the Rocky mountains are organized or originate in this Indian Territory. Let me add that the refuge which this sparsely settled rendezvous of outlaws affords to criminals is a constant temptation to crime in all the country around. During the past twelve months there have been issued from the States of Arkansas, Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma Territory sixty-one requisitions upon the Indian Territory authorities for fugitives, while we have reason to believe that as many more are hiding among their comrades in crime in this asylum of criminals, Criminals who find refuge in this Territory are rapidly converting the Indian Territory into a school of crime. The federal jail at Fort Smith is at all seasons nearly full of prisoners from this Territory, and the federal court holds sessions continuing through nearly every month in the year, This state of semi-chaos and the farces of government which exist in this Territory suggests the very serious question whether the time has not arrived for the federal government to assert its right of eminent domain over this part of the national domain and to change its political relations with the United States. Not only the public good, but public safety, as well as the highest interests of the Indian himself, demand the suggested change."

Bloodhounds on Their Track. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25 .- One of the robbers who held up the train near Los Angeles, yesterday, had a red bandanna | night. handkerchief tied about his face and the other wore a white flannel mask. They were both about five feet, five inches in height. One would weigh about 175 pounds and his companion about ten or fifteen pounds lighter. They were both armed with Winchesters and revolvers. As soon as the fact of the robbery was learned the sheriff of San Bernardino county, with a posse and a couple of bloodhounds, started on the trail of the robbers. Detectives have gone south to work on the case. Mr. Crowell, route agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., stated that the less is less than \$100, but would not give the exact amount. Notwithstanding the incessant firing kept up no one was hurt, and no damage was done beyond the breaking of the express car.

Western Commercial Travelers. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.-The Western Commercial Travelers' Association will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at the Lindell Hotel to-morrow. The only contest for officers is between George S. McGrew and Richard Shapleigh for president. The candidates for other offices are as follows: First vice president, John S.

George Krug, Omaha; third vice president, K. L. Barton, Kansas City; fourth vice president, H. Z. Churchill, Little Rock; fifth vice president, Lucas Hunt, Chicago; sixth vice president, R. D. Laidlow, San Francisco; for directors, James P. Litton, Samuel Schroeder, Joseph S. Goodfellow, W. N. McConkin, A. DeYoung and Fred Young, all of St. Louis.

### WHY BURKE DIDN'T CONFESS.

Judge Longenecker Hints that Some Mysterious Influence Was at Work.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25 .- According to a story in a local paper Martin Burke was at one time, after his extradition from Winnipeg, on the verge of making a complete confession of all the events connected with the murder of Dr. Cronin. Judge Longenecker, at that time prosecuting attorney, tells today what a narrow escape he had from securing from Burke a confession that would have changed the whole complexion of the celebrated trial of the conspirators who hired the Carlson cottage for their awful butchery. Judge Longenecker says: "Burke reached Chicago in charge of Chief Hubbard, who had taken immediate supervision of his extradition and had gone to Winnipeg to bring Burke home. I ordered him carried at once to the Harrison-street station. Here, I feel, I made my first mistake. Perhaps I ought to have had him taken to some other station. I went directly to the station, where Chief Hubbard and I held a long interview with the prisoner. I tried my best to get him to confess, and I am confident that I should have succeeded had nobody else seen him before my next visit.

"Burke, I said to him, 'we have got evidence enough to hang you. There is not the slightest doubt of that. We know that you hired the Carlson cottage. We know that you bought the furniture which was put in it. We know you fled to Canada as soon as the murder was discovered. We know all this and a good deal more, and we can prove all we know. Now, we also know that you were not alone in the mur-der. There were others. Now, the people who are behind the murder don't care anything for you. It is the others whom they are going to try to get off. They will simply use you as a scapegoat-as a bridge to carry themselves and the rest over safely. Burke, you had better use the only chance you have to save your neck and turn State's evidence."

"I talked a long while with him in this strain. Then I snowed him a letter from his mother. It seemed to be the finishing stroke. When I left him that afternoon both Chief Hubbard and myself fell there was not the slightest doubt that he would confess all about it when I returned on the morrow. I left strict orders that nobody should be allowed to see Burke. But ex-Mayor Cregier and Stephen D. May, who was at that time city prosecutor, if I remember aright, procured admittance and had a talk with him. I do not want to be understood as impugning the motive of either ex-Mayor Cregier or Mr. May. I feel positive that the ex-Mayor was heartily with us in our efforts to convict Burke. Mr. May also had a perfect right to see him in his capacity of city prosecutor. It is quite probable that they both wished to see Burke from sheer curlosity. Mr. May had formerly been a partner of lawyer Forrest, who was defending the other prisoner. Whether anybody else saw Burke or not that day I do not know. Still, there were plenty of police officials who had the right of entrance to the cells. But the fact remains that the next morning, when Chief Hubbard and I visited Burke, fully expecting to hear his confession, the prisoner's whole demeanor had completely changed. Instead of looking like a man who seemed to have lost the last straw of hope and had determined to save himself by confession, Burke was defiant. He laughed at us and told us that he guessed he would not confess.

'As Burke was leaving the station told him again that he was being used as a scapegoat. To prove it, I said: 'Just you tell your Wisconsin lawyer when you see him that you have made up your mind to confess everything and plead guilty See how quickly he will try to persuade you not to do so.' I think that Burke may have done so, and that his lawyer from Wisconsin may have wavered a little. This may account for his being supplanted by Mr. Forrest, almost immediately afterward. I have always believed that Burke intended to confess, but was braced up and prevented from telling anywhich lent courage to O'Sullivan and the

LEGISLATURE CALLED.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, Carries

Out His Long-Talked-Of Threat.

### by the same mysterious power rest whenever they began to despair."

DENVER, Dec 25 - Governor Waite to night issued the long-talked-of call for a special session of the Legislature, to meet Weinesday, Jan. 10, 1894. The call consists of about five thousand words, and mentions over thirty subjects on which legislative action should be taken, in the Governor's opinion. The Governor justifies his proclamation by declaring that "the mining interests of the State have been unjustly and unconstitutionally attacked by Congress and the present administration; that the panic has so reduced values and increased burdens of taxation that agriculturists, fruit growers and stock raisers are obliged to sell their products below the cost of production, and that the extraordi-

Colorado should be repealed. Appealing to almighty God for the rectitude of my intentions, and willing to assume the entire responsibility of the act," the Governor solemnly declares, "I do issue this, my procla-The first "business" for the Legislature sugested in the call is to provide that all silver dollars, domestic and foreign, containing not less than 3514 grains of fine silver shall be legal tender for all debts collectible in Colorado. The Governor also suggests the passage of an act forbidding the making of trust deeds, mortgages or obligations of any kind payable in gold; laws providing for the issuance of certificates of small denominations in payment for work on State canals, said certificates to be receivable for water carriage and leasing or purchase of internal improvement lands and to be convertible after three years into \$100

nary privileges now granted to creditors in

### interests in the State. CURE FOR EPILEPSY.

certificates; repeal of all laws authorizing

the issuance of municipal bonds and the en-

actment of a law to provide for the issu-

ance of certificates of small denominations

in payment for work on public improve-

ments. The Governor also suggests many

subjects of legislation affecting various local

#### Dr. Paul Gibier Tells of Experiments with His New Agent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 .- Just one year ago to-day Paul Gibier, director of the Pasteur Institute in this city, read a scientific paper before the New York County Medical Society on "A New Agent in the Cure of Epilepsy." In this paper the Doctor presented the result of his experimental treatment upon a large number of epileptics. It was disclosed that the material used had been prepared from the vital organ of the sheep, great care having been exercised in securng absolute purity in the matter employed. Injections are made hypodermically, the puncture being in the side just above the nip joint. In no case have any bad effects been noticeable as a result of the injections. Dr. Gibier explained at the time he read his paper that he intended continuing the treatment of other cases of epileptics and he would at some future time explain to the medical society the results that had been reached in the cases. This he did in his second paper on the same subject, which he read at the Academy of Medicine to-

# REV. MYRON REED ILL.

#### The Well-Known Divine Suffering with the Grip at Dis Denver Home.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 25.-Rev. Myron Reed, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of this city, to whom, it was reported here, Dr. Gunsaulus told the story about a crank threatening to blow up the Armour Institute and Plymouth Church, of Chicago, is lying seriously ill at his resdence with the grip and cannot be seen. His wife, however, this morning asked her husband regarding the story. Mr. Reed positively denied knowing anything about it, and declared Mr. Gunsaulus had never spoken to him of the matter.

#### Plausible Theory. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Edwin Arnold says there are thirty thousand poetesses in England, which may ac-Moffitt, St. Louis; second vice president, | count for his strong predilection for Japan.

# GOV. MITCHELL FIRM

State Militia Will Be Used to Suppress the Prize Fight.

He Says Corbett and Mitchell Cannot Pound Each Other in Florida-Sports Still Confident.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 25.-It is stated here officially that Governor Mitchell will not allow the prize fight between Corbett and Mitchell to come off anywhere in the State of Florida. The Governor's words are said to be as follows: "This prize fight between Corbett and Mitchell shall not come off in Jacksonville or anywhere else in Florida. I have the power to stop it, and I shall stop it if I live to exercise my authority when the proper time comes. I have given the sheriff of Duval county instructions to prevent it. And he shall now have all the backing the State authorities can afford him in his efforts to maintain the public peace, and State troops will be at his call if necessary. I do not think the promoters will be silly enough to resist the State authorities, and they will certainly have to overcome the State authorities before the fight can come off. Of that I am sure."

In view of the above utterances and the letter from H. W. Lang, Governor Mitchell's private secretary, to J. R. Tyson, of this city, emphatically stating that the Governor would use all means in his power to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell contest, a reporter to-day interviewed J. E. T. Bowden, general manager of the Duval Athletic Club, regarding the Governor's position and the prospect for the contest. Mr. Bowden is absolutely confident of the ability of the club to bring the contest to a successful issue. He said: "I am more firmly convinced that the match will take place than I have been at any period since the contest was talked of. In this sentiment my associates unite, and so strongly do we feel that the match will take place that we are rushing the arena to rapid completion and making the necessary ar-

rangements." "Mr. Bowden, recent telegrams from this city have been published of a character likely to impair the attendance and have caused some anxiety among those who have heretofore felt assured that the contest would take place. What have you to say in regard to those telegrams? "Just this: The entire talk and uneasiness was occasioned by the publication of a letter written by H. W. Lang, Governor Mitchell's private secretary, on Nov. 21. Its publication so long after it was written induced people to think that some new utterances had been made by the Governor or by his authority, when, in fact, such was not the case. We do not say and have never said or thought Governor Mitchell would not do everything that he conceived it was his duty to do under the law to stop the match. We, at the same time, are assured by our knowledge of Governor Mitchell's sincerity of character, that he will not interfere if it should be demonstrated in an authoritative way that the contemplated match is not violative of the law. We expect at a very early date-not later than the present week-to get an adjudication of the question. If our position is sustained we will continue our course. If, however, the contention should be determined against us, we will at once declare the match off. The City Council has passed an ordinance legalizing contests of the character of the one contemplated, and the public sentiment of the city, county and State is overwhelmingly in favor of the match coming off. As to the legal view, I may add that the consensus of opinion is in favor of the entire legality of the club's action. We are meeting with every encouragement, and the box seats are going rapidly to the best people in the "Suppose you should, by some hook or

crook, fail to bring this contest off, what will be the attitude of your club as to the redemption of these tickets?" "There is but one answer to that question," replied Mr. Bowden. "This club is composed of gentlemen of wealth and unquestioned standing as to integrity, and I will say that every cent placed in our hands for certificates will be refunded should the contest not come off from legal interference. There are many other things," said Mr. Bowden, in conclusion, "that I might add as to the ability of the Duval Athletic Club to bring off this match, but their publication will be untimely at this juncture. We wish to express our entire con-fidence in Governor Mitchell's honesty of purpose to enforce the law, and our equally strong conviction that, should a court of competent jurisdiction decide that we are within the law, no one will be quicker to obey or more readily abide its adjudication

#### than Gov. Henry L. Mitchell," Mitchell Growing Quite Bold.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25. - Charley Mitchell spent his Christmas in this city to-day. He and his trainer, Harry Darrin, were up with the lark, and after a hearty breakfast they strolled out on Diamond street to the park. When they reached Strawberry Mansion Darrin started to set a fast pace. The pair ran together up the river to the falls, out past Wissahicken, by Valley creek, and they finally halted at Indian Rock. The latter part of the journey was made up hill, and Mitchell, in his heavy sweaters, spired profusely. The return journey was made in fast time, the round trip occupying about four hours. After a good

rub down and an hour's rest, Mitchell went to work again with his dumb-bells, and then sparred for thirty minutes with his This afternoon Mitchell walked from Carlisle and Diamond Down to the Lafayette Hotel and back. At 7 o'clock he sat down to dinner with several friends, and ate hearty of roast lamb, peas, string beans, mashed potatoes, corn and stale bread, washing it all down with a pint of claret and eating a large plate of ice cream for desert.

Talking of Governor Mitchell's latest in-terview, Mitchell said: "I have received no news from Jacksonville whatever, and all I know of the situation is what I see in the papers. I shall fulfill my part of the contract and go to Florida and train up to the day of the fight. Then, if it is pre-vented, it will not be my fault. If we do not meet in Jacksonville you can depend upon it that Corbett and I will fight somewhere else. We will surely fight for it has come down to a personal matter now, and if necessary to meet him I will forego the purse and fight in private. I believe Corbett feels the same as I do about fighting, but I don't believe he will meet me without a purse. I am informed that if we don't meet in Jacksonville that we go to New Orleans, and that the affair can be brought off there under a recent decision of the courts, but I know nothing about this, only what I have been told."

# A FURTHER WORD ABOUT FOOTBALL.

### The Time Has Come When Restraints Must Be Placed on College Athletics.

Rev. James C. McKenzie, in the Independ-Harm was unintentionally done by sin-

cere friends of athletics and scholarship when, ten years ago in England, the great schools testified that athletics did not appear to injure scholarship. The schoolmasters were giad to speak with enthusiasm of the wholesome interest field sports and boating were exerting upon the moral and physical life of boys and young men. But more was inferred from this encouragement than was intended; and a recent canvass of these same schools elicits the almost unanimous opinion that "the spirit of athletics needs controlling." Dr. Hornby, of Eton, says that some years ago it was quite possible for a boy to attain the highest excellence in both athletics and scholarship, but gravely doubts whether it is so now:

"Athletics have become so developed and brought into a system, and I may almost say professional, that the time required for a very high excellence in them is a serious obstacle to a reading man or a studious boy engaging in them with a view to athletic distinction.' And the head master of Rugby, Dr. Per-

cival, voices the conclusion of many American schoolmen when he says that "the great publicity given to athletics tends to give them an undue prominence in the minds of both boys and men." This "undue prominence" of the "hippodrome athletics" compels parents, colleges and the public to call a halt in the recent developments of football. No young man can train and look forward to a game in New York city in the presence of forty thousand spectators, and be honest or faithful in his college work. Many of our "star"

players play both football and baseball so that the tension of the Thanksgiving game must be continued for the baseball season. How can a junior or senior in one of our leading universities train, practice and play ball in this way, and have time, strength or thought for the work for which his parents send him to college? Legitimate, temperate athletics, manly struggles for the glory of his college under the auspices of his college, and under the approving gaze of the college world of stu-dents, professors and friends—this is un-questionably wholesome. If such supreme struggles as those of the Thanksgiving game are to take place, let them be be-tween graduate students or professionals. But the most serious objection to these hippodrome athletics is the unfair position to which scholarship is assigned as a result. A prominent professor in a leading college remarked after the last Thanksgiving game that if one of his students had discovered the law of gravitation the per-formance in this day of athletics would be but lightly esteemed. The Stinnecke Prize-men, the Lynde Debaters, the De Forest Medalists, the Latin Salutatorians, the Valedictorians-when has any publication within or without the college walls thought it becoming to award a hundredth of the recognition to these real heroes as is effusively given to a member of a victorious team? And so it is coming to pass that the "plain people" of Abraham Lincoln's con-cern are being alienated from the colleges; they can see neither sense nor reward in the modern college heroisms, and the most valuable element of the colleges of the older time-the middle class of boys-are found in fewer numbers in our largest colleges, and the colleges themselves are deploring absence of earnestness, the lowering of the intellectual tone and the steady decreasecertainly in our foremost universities-of the number of young men who care to enter the ministry. These things, let us insist, are not due to football, or baseball, or boating, but to the virtual surrender of these noble sports to influences that care nothing for culture and little for character. Some of the stanchest defenders of football to-day are men who, when in college, played only on academic grounds, and in the presence only of the real college world. The anomalous thing of a game on Thanksgiving day (note the proclamations by President and Governors) in the blare of a crowd, half rabble and half genteel, whose apparent legitimate receipts are \$40,000, and whose illegitimate receipts are \$60,000 (and no one computes the gains and losses in the "straight" gambling), such a game was unknown to the men who admired or played football in the early part of the last decade, and who, since graduation, have been innocently advocating athletics as they are. There are a good many of us-fathers, teachers and lovers of boys-who mourn the decadence of family reunions on Thanksgiving day, those calm and helpful ingatherings of the absent ones under the roof of the dear old home. All this must now give place to the great show which "our college" team is to give in some large city. The father may doubt the propriety of substituting the game for the family reunion; but just he wishes to make his boy happy, and there is no room to doubt what will make his boy most happy. But not all boys attend the game, or spend the time before and after the game in the city, with their fathers. And these boys have really been forgotten by the public press that has so earnestly debated modern athletics during the past three months. Few of us pause to reflect upon the very large number of American boys that attend boarding schools in preparation for college. There are not than 20,000 boys eighteen years of age in boarding schools within a half-day's travel of New York city. It is the almost universal custom of the parents of these boys, in ignorance of the temptations to which they will be expoed, to grant them permission to spend the Thanksgiving recess of from three to five days in or near New York city, the chief if not the only purpose of the boys being to witness the great game. In their youth and inexperience they are filched by speculators in seats, they are exposed to the evils of city hotels, they witness the gambling, drinking, rowdyism and worse sins of their elders, and return to their schools physically and morally injured. The current of these evils is strong enough to bear along even good boys. It is to no purpose that the school remonstrates with parents, who insist that they can "trust" their sons, for persistent opposition by the school leads in due time to the selection of a school not so "suspicious" of boys. These schools are an integral part of the educational system of our country and have a fair claim upon the colleges for such influences as shall at least not harm the schools. These great games in the metropolis are perverting the ambition of our school boys, and in

scholarly character. The time is ripe to appeal to the faculties and trustees of Yale and Princeton to abolish all games in our large cities and on religious holidays. The public press and parents should bear in mind that agreements are made for these great games during the winter months, and that all proper influences should be exerted now to prevent the continuance of such Christlanized heathenism as the Thanksgiving game. We have had to do primarily with two of our noblest colleges-Yale and Princeton-whose patrons, professors and trustees are Christian people, and will not ignore proper appeals with regard to a matter which threatens the best interests of those young men who are to exert in the near future a controlling influence in the State and church.

the end bring to the colleges fresh-

men whose contribution to the college world

hastens the further decline of its moral and

# EXCITEMENT IN A CHURCH.

#### Father Flaherty Denounces His Enemy from the Altar Rail.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., Dec. 25 .- There was great excitement at St. Patrick's Church, Sunday night, at 12-o'clock mass. It was caused by some remarks made by Rev. Charles Flaherty, who, for the past ten years, and up to less than a year ago, had had charge of this church, but who was removed after his trial and conviction for criminal intimacy with a young girl of his parish. Father Flaherty was granted a stay, and the motion of his counsel for a new trial will be argued before the General Term in January. St. Patrick's Church, which is the largest country church in western New York, was crowded to overflowing last night. After mass had been said by Rev. James H. Day, who now has charge of this church, and while the usual custom of Christmas offering was being taken, Rev. Charles Flaherty passed up the center aisis to the altar rail, and, facing the congregation, spoke in substance as follows:

"One year ago to-night I was at this altar as your priest, while to-night I am convicted and under sentence to a condemned man's cell. There is a man in this church to-night who was instrumental in my conviction, and the man is Cornelius Leary. This man came here to-night with no sacred intention, and why he is here I do not know. It is the sentiment of this congregation that he leave this sacred edifice. At this point cries of "Put him out," or words to that effect, and hisses were heard. Leary arose in his seat and said: "If Chas.

eject me from this church I will leave work for the coroner in the morning." No attempt was made, however, to put Mr. Leary Father Flaherty continued speaking, saying: "Mr. Leary harbored Mary Sweeny

Flaherty or any of his friends attempt to

(the girl who made the charges that resulted in this conviction) for several weeks previous to the trial, schooling her in what to say in order . bring about my convic-

The congregation was in a high state of excitement, but under the influence of Father Day the people were soon quieted, and left the church with no further demonstrations. This morning at early mass Father Flaherty made remarks similar to Sunday night, but there was no excitement.

### His First Letter. Christian Union.

The couple had never been separated in all the years of their married life until "pa," at the age of seventy, concluded to visit some relatives in Boston. When he was preparing to start on his memorable trip, his wife, who was to remain at home, said: "Pa, you never writ me a letter in your life, an' I do hope when you git safely there you'll write me a line, and let me know how you bore the journey. I'll buy a sheet of paper and put in a wafer, so you won't have no trouble about that.' Pa was absent a week, and, faithful to his promise, he sent a letter. It read thus: "Respected Lady-I got here safe, and I am very well, and I hope you are the same, I shall be glad to get home, for the pride of the airth that I see here is enough to ruin the Nation. The women folks are too lazy to set up in their carriages. They loll back and look as if they was goin' to sleep, and I don't s'pose one of 'em could milk a cow or feed a pig. Nephew Abijah has a proper

#### noticed 'em. I am. YOUR RESPECTED HUSBAND.

dairy of horses, an' I have rid all over Bos-

ton. There wa'n't no need o' puttin' them

boughten buttons on my coat, for nobody

## Got People Into Trouble.

Brief-There goes the greatest benefactor our professeion ever had Jagson-And what did he do; endow a Brief-No; he wrote "Every Man His Own

Clearing out sale of Jewelry, Watches and Diamonds at cost till Jan. 1, 1894 at